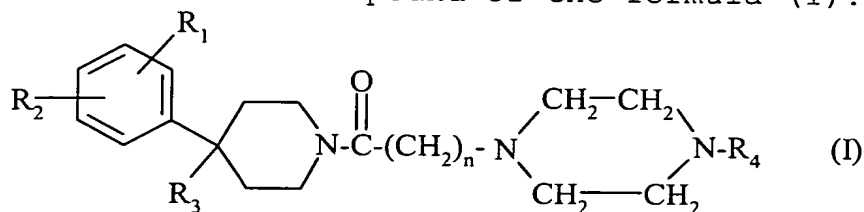


## CLAIMS

1. Compound of the formula (I):



5 in which:

- n is 1 or 2;

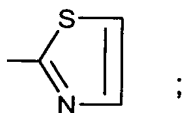
- R<sub>1</sub> represents a halogen atom; a trifluoromethyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy; a trifluoromethoxy radical;

10 - R<sub>2</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

- R<sub>3</sub> represents a hydrogen atom; a group -OR<sub>5</sub>; a group -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sub>5</sub>; a group -NR<sub>6</sub>R<sub>7</sub>; a group -NR<sub>8</sub>COR<sub>9</sub>; a group -NR<sub>8</sub>CONR<sub>10</sub>R<sub>11</sub>; a group -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>12</sub>R<sub>13</sub>; a group -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>8</sub>CONR<sub>14</sub>R<sub>15</sub>; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl; a group -CONR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub>;

15 - or else R<sub>3</sub> constitutes a double bond between the carbon atom to which it is attached and the adjacent carbon atom of the piperidine ring;

- R<sub>4</sub> represents the aromatic group 1,3-thiazol-2-yl of formula:



20

- R<sub>5</sub> represents a hydrogen atom; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkylcarbonyl;

- R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> represent each independently a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl;

- $R_8$  represents a hydrogen atom or a  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl;
- $R_9$  represents a  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl or a group  $-(CH_2)_m-NR_6R_7$ ;
- $m$  is 1, 2 or 3;
- $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  represent each independently a hydrogen
- 5 atom or a  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl;
- $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  represent each independently a hydrogen atom or a  $(C_1-C_5)$ alkyl;
- $R_{13}$  may also represent a group  $-(CH_2)_q-OH$  or a group  $-(CH_2)_q-S-CH_3$ ;
- 10 - or else  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocycle selected from aziridine, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine and morpholine;
- $q$  is 2 or 3;
- 15 -  $R_{14}$  and  $R_{15}$  represent each independently a hydrogen atom or a  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl;
- $R_{16}$  and  $R_{17}$  represent each independently a hydrogen atom or a  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl;
- $R_{17}$  may also represent a group  $-(CH_2)_q-NR_6R_7$ ;
- 20 - or else  $R_{16}$  and  $R_{17}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocycle selected from azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine and piperazine which is unsubstituted or substituted in position 4 by a  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl;
- 25 in the form of a base or an addition salt with an acid, or in the form of a hydrate or solvate.

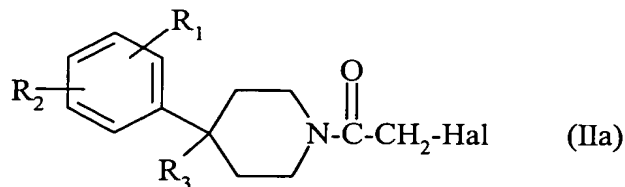
2. Compound of formula (I) according to

Claim 1, characterized in that:

- n is 1;
- R<sub>1</sub> is in position 3 of the phenyl and represents a trifluoromethyl radical, a methyl, a methoxy or a trifluoromethoxy radical and R<sub>2</sub> represents a hydrogen atom; or else R<sub>1</sub> is in position 3 of the phenyl and represents a trifluoromethyl radical and R<sub>2</sub> is in position 4 of the phenyl and represents a chlorine atom;
- 10 - R<sub>3</sub> represents a hydroxyl, a methoxy, an aminomethyl, a (methylamino)methyl, a (dimethylamino)methyl; or else R<sub>3</sub> constitutes a double bond between the carbon atom to which it is attached and the adjacent carbon atom of the piperidine ring;
- 15 - R<sub>4</sub> represents a 1,3-thiazol-2-yl;  
in the form of a base or an addition salt with an acid, and also in the form of a hydrate or solvate.

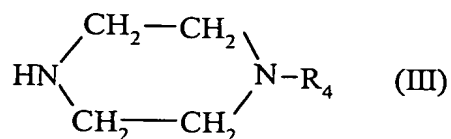
3. Process for preparing compounds of formula (I) according to Claim 1 in which n = 1,  
20 characterized in that:

a1) a compound of formula



in which R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1 and Hal represents a halogen  
25 atom, preferably chlorine or bromine, with the proviso

that when  $R_3$  contains a hydroxyl or amine function these functions may be protected, is reacted with a compound of formula

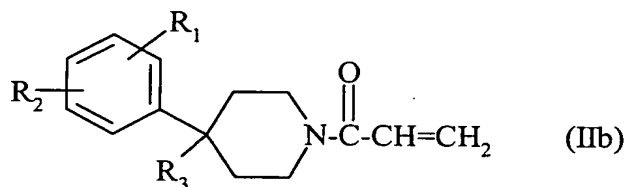


5. in which  $R_4$  is as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1;

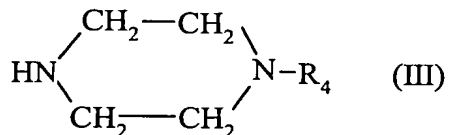
b1) and, after deprotection of the hydroxyl or amine functions present in  $R_3$  where appropriate, the compound of formula (I) is obtained.

10                    4. Process for preparing compounds of formula (I) according to Claim 1 in which  $n = 2$ , characterized in that:

a2) a compound of formula



15                    in which  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1, with the proviso that when  $R_3$  contains a hydroxyl or amine function these functions may be protected, is reacted with a compound of formula

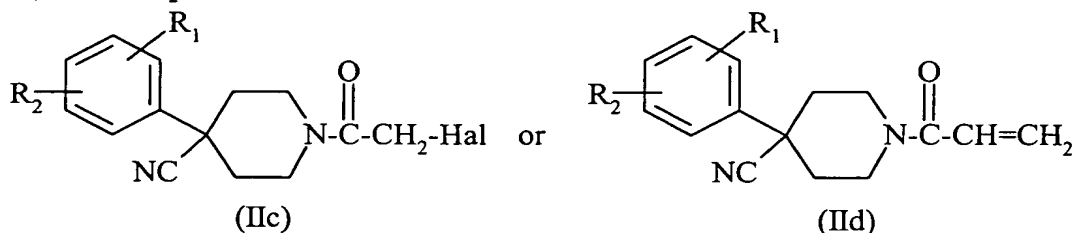


20                    in which  $R_4$  is as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1;

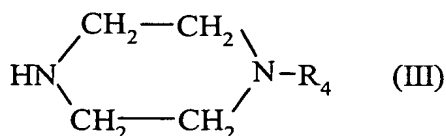
b2) and, after deprotection of the hydroxyl or amine functions present in  $R_3$  where appropriate, the compound of formula (I) is obtained.

5. Process for preparing compounds of formula (I) according to Claim 1 in which  $R_3$  represents a group  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NR}_{12}\text{R}_{13}$  in which  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  each represent hydrogen, characterized in that:

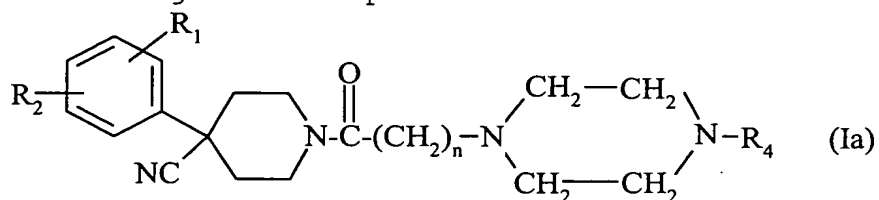
a3) a compound of formula



10 in which  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1 and Hal represents a halogen atom, preferably chlorine or bromine, is reacted with a compound of formula

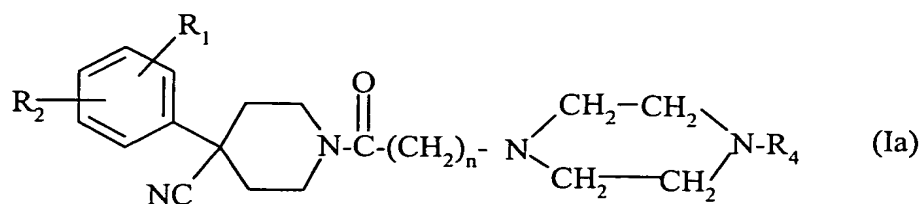


15 in which  $R_4$  is as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1 to give a compound of formula



b3) the cyano group of the compound of formula (Ia) is reduced to give a compound of formula (I) according to Claim 1 in which  $R_3 = \text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ .

6. Compound of formula



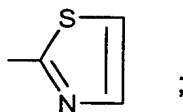
in which:

- n is 1 or 2;

- R<sub>1</sub> represents a halogen atom; a trifluoromethyl  
5 radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy; a  
trifluoromethoxy radical;

- R<sub>2</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

- R<sub>4</sub> represents the aromatic group 1,3-thiazol-2-yl of  
formula:



10

in the form of a base or an addition salt with an acid,  
or in the form of a hydrate or solvate.

7. Medicament, characterized in that it  
comprises a compound of formula (I) according to any  
15 one of Claims 1 to 2, or an addition salt of this  
compound with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid, or  
else a hydrate or a solvate of the compound of formula  
(I).

8. Pharmaceutical composition,  
20 characterized in that it comprises a compound of  
formula (I) according to any one of Claims 1 to 2, or a  
pharmaceutically acceptable salt, a hydrate or a  
solvate of this compound, and at least one  
pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

9. Use of a compound of formula (I)  
according to any one of Claims 1 to 2 for the  
preparation of a medicament intended for the prevention  
or treatment of central or peripheral neurodegenerative  
5 diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple  
sclerosis; cardiovascular conditions; peripheral  
neuropathies; damage to the optic nerve and to the  
retina; spinal cord trauma and cranial trauma;  
atherosclerosis; stenoses; cicatrization; alopecia;  
10 cancers; tumours; metastases; leukaemias; chronic  
neuropathic and inflammatory pain; autoimmune diseases;  
bone fractures; bone diseases.